



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

for them all, and that finally all the nations, in token of brotherhood and mutual interest, should meet and mingle together in a World's Columbian Exposition.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

The great maker of artistic verse is gone. His death has been almost as much felt here as in England, where, as the national poet, he stood head and shoulders above all others of his time. Tennyson illustrates exceptionally well the truth that a poet can really succeed only when he consecrates himself to his "own calling" and works faithfully and persistently in his own vein. Imitative poetry is no poetry at all. Tennyson, as all other poets, was indebted to his predecessors; for such a system of artistically perfect verse as his was only possible after centuries of effort to develop and perfect the poetic art. But this dependence in no sense turned him aside from the free and painstaking development of his own gift, and, though at first giving little promise of success, he at last won and held a place in the favor of well cultivated readers, rarely excelled by any one.

Tennyson's genius was both artistic and philosophic, so exceptionally so that it is scarcely fair to compare him with any other. In the artistic, the poet of this country that resembled him most was Bayard Taylor, but Taylor gave himself to so much else besides poetry that he will hardly bear mentioning by the side of one to whom poetic thought and composition were his daily bread. Longfellow's art was as perfect in its way as Tennyson's, but it was much more simple and spontaneous, and much less cumbered with speculative thought, which often rendered Tennyson's poetry involved and difficult to understand, even after a second reading. It has been said that at one time Tennyson's poems were as widely sold in this country as Longfellow's, but it would be far from the truth to conclude from this that the acquaintance with them was even half as complete. Nearly everything that Longfellow wrote was well known, while only a few of Tennyson's poems were universally read in this country. In these few poems the British cast of thought, which is so marked in many of the laureate's compositions, was nearly entirely absent, and hence their universal truth and beauty won us all. In melody, in rhythm, in the artistic balancing of phrases, in the reflection of the harmony-spirit of nature, Tennyson had no peer, but all this was so deep and so studiously worked out that it requires more than ordinary effort and attention to follow it. In philosophic insight he is usually considered superior to any other poet of the century, but it must be conceded that this insight was reflective rather than spontaneous. That quick intuitive grasp of truth which was so distinguished a characteristic of Whittier and of Mrs. Browning was not prominent in him. Per-

haps his is the more meritorious on this account, but it is certainly less pleasurable.

Tennyson's love of goodness was very great, but he loved it as much for the sake of its beauty as for its own sake. This can hardly be said to be a fault in a nature constituted as his was, but it made it impossible for him to be a reformer in the sense in which Lowell and Whittier were. He had glimpses, especially in his early career, of the "one increasing purpose" that runs through the ages, and of the time when "the war-drum should throb no longer," but he saw all this from the artistic side rather than from the side of duty and conscience, and hence he concerned himself little with the efforts which are required to bring about these great results in the future. He grew more satisfied as his life went on, with things as they are, and was contented to sing, if not the praises, at least the supposed necessity and virtues of war. But no criticism, if just and discriminating, can lessen the real greatness of him who was recently escorted to his burial by a great throng from every class of English society, and whose death has been sorrowfully mentioned in nearly every paper printed in the English tongue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An important meeting of the "Peace Association of Friends in America" was held at Indianapolis beginning on the 22d of October and lasting three days. This Association has been in existence for many years, representing and expounding to the world one of the fundamental tenets of the Friends Church. It has published, under the direction of the Secretary, Daniel Hill, at Richmond, Ind., the *Christian Arbitrator and Messenger of Peace*, which has had as wide and useful a circulation as any peace paper in America.

At the meeting of the Association at Indianapolis delegates were present from New York, Massachusetts, Maine, North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Maryland and California. The Association was re-organized two years ago with Dr. R. H. Thomas, of Baltimore, as President, and Daniel Hill, of Richmond, Ind., as General Secretary, and has since been developing and pushing its work with real vigor.

The principal topics discussed were "Peace Literature," "How may an interest in peace work be awakened among Ministers and other Christian Workers?" "Military Drill in Schools," "Military Parades and Displays," and the "Influence of the Press." Interesting papers were read on strikes and on humane education. The Executive Committee were instructed to select, at the proper time, delegates to the Universal Peace Congress at Chicago.

next year, and also to the Arbitration and Peace Congress to be held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition. An appeal was made to the Colleges and Academies under the control of the Friends Church to provide for the introduction and development of suitable systems of physical culture, and local committees were named to try to influence schools in general to substitute other systems of physical education for the objectionable military drill now coming so much into vogue. The Executive Committee were authorized to provide for the production and publication of new and fresh peace literature suitable to the needs of the time, and those interested in the peace movement were invited to secure the publication in the local press of short and pithy articles as occurrences of the day might give opportunity for them. The Secretary of the American Peace Society was present by invitation at the meetings and took part in the exercises. He also addressed, on Sunday evening in the Park Square Methodist Church, a large public meeting which had been arranged for by the President of the Association.

If the tongue of Balaam's ass could be given to the German and Austrian horses, we may be sure that they would rebuke the madness of the men and the system which cause the running of the poor dumb animals to death to determine how high a rate of speed can be reached in delivering military dispatches. Horses were made to be the servants of man and give many evidences of real pleasure in serving him whether in running or drawing or other methods of service, when they are taken care of and not pushed beyond certain limits; they may even be used till their lives are sacrificed, in certain exceptional cases, in the service of man. But it is doubtful whether a horse could be found, with even an ordinary degree of "horse sense," which would not protest with all his animal soul against being run to death, or so nearly to death as to continue in a nervous sweat for days afterward, simply that the "art of killing men" may be brought to as high a state of perfection as possible. This test of speed is only the last phase of the relentlessness with which the modern military system of Europe lays everything under contribution to accomplish its ends. Men, women, children, horses, homes, property, morals, health,—all are cast mercilessly on the altar of the god of war. The conscience of civilized countries, which has found so much to cry out against in the needless cruelties done to animals by vivisection in the interests of science, will certainly not be silent there. Or will it? It is not long since we heard a gentleman say that he was converted to peace principles by the sight of pictures of horses shot down and left to suffer and die on battle-fields—horses, that did not know, as men did, into what they were going. Will the pictures of these German and Austrian horses dropping dead as they run, or suffering

excruciating pain after the race is over, open the eyes of any to the intrinsic cruelties of a system so long held sacred? We are sorry to have to say that we do not know how to answer the question.

The South Carolina Peace Society held its twentieth anniversary on the 4th of October in Columbia, South Carolina. The question discussed was: "How can we best promote the cause of peace?" Rev. H. F. Chreitzberg and Rev. L. L. Picket gave earnest addresses in behalf of peace. Letters were read from Rev. Samuel A. Weber, D. D., from the Connecticut Peace Society, from Josiah W. Leeds, of Philadelphia and from Rev. G. M. Boyd. A number of new members were taken, including some ministers and some ladies. An increased attendance of women was noticed with pleasure. Rev. Sidi H. Browne, a veteran peace worker, is President of the Society, and Mr. C. D. Stanley, Secretary.

The little war which has recently taken place in Dahomey in Western Africa between the French troops and the natives will have cost the French Republic about ten millions of francs, in addition to the loss of life. Colonel Dodds, who conducted the campaign, had 4000 men in his command; the natives were stronger. The editor of one of the French papers uttered the prayer, while the campaign was going on, that God might protect the French soldiers. The latest French writer on arbitration says that the only prayers which are appropriate in connection with war are, first, a supreme appeal to God that hostilities may be prevented and second, where war has taken place, a *De Profundis* in lamentation for the "flower" of both lands who lie buried in the soil.

The Institute of International Law, founded in 1873, held in September at Geneva its 19th annual session. It is composed exclusively of Specialists in International Law. Dr. Lieber, an eminent American publicist, was one of the three men who helped to form it after the close of the Franco-German war. Its special purpose is to study the way in which laws regulating the relations of nations to one another may be improved. This is a noble work, and one which must be productive of great good in the future. International law in the past has been a very uncertain term, and has sometimes stood for nothing more than changing and often ill-defined usages, or, lower still, for mere caprice. The present generation of statesmen and publicists is doing much to rescue the subject from this deplorable state, and to found international law in the universal principles of justice and right, applicable alike to nations of every race and of every clime. The important subjects discussed by the *Institute* this year were extradition, the proper publication of treaties, and the expulsion and admission of foreigners.

The sympathy of the country with President Harrison and his family in their bereavement is apparently universal. Mrs. Harrison was personally unknown to millions of the people of the United States, but as the wife of the President she was thus near to all and the friend of all. Every body feels somehow that the Chief Ruler of the nation belongs to himself and to his own circle, and hence the shadow that falls upon the White House hangs over every home in the land. This is the more true when the sorrow is for one who commended herself to all by her own high personal qualities, and when the family life of which she was the centre was known to be exceptionally beautiful and complete.

On the 18th of October Baron Reille, chairman of the Carmaux Mining Company, France, stated before the Chamber of Deputies, that the Company was willing to arbitrate the difficulties existing between them and their employés. Mr. Loubet, Prime Minister, and Mr. Viette Minister of Public Works, were appointed arbitrators. Their decision was rendered on the 26th and was considered by the miners and their friends in Parliament as so unjust that it has only made the trouble greater. The text of the decision is not yet at our command, so we can pass no criticism on its merits. It is feared that bloodshed may be the outcome.

Before the death of Ernest Renan, a strong reaction had set in in France against his philosophy. Negation, railing criticism, naturalism, can never satisfy for any great length of time men of serious mind. Man's moral nature demands something more than flesh and fun on which to live. This reaction was especially noteworthy among educated young Frenchmen, and has found expression in several journals of Paris since Mr. Renan's death. The *Matin* says :

" Posterity will admire in Renan, as long as the French language shall be understood, certain pages of exquisite composition. Its estimate of the real worth of his work will be only moderate. As to the themes in which the master expounded most fully his philosophy, not a trace of them will remain."

The *Temps* says :

" It must be confessed that the philosophy of Renan furnishes a very insufficient guide-book for the voyage of life. He loved, he preached, he practised virtue for his own sake, but when he reflected on it he could not help claiming that it is perhaps a supreme dupery of nature. In his view, as in that of the German pessimists, the intellect, when exercised to its utmost, at last destroys the will, and the science of life takes away the strength as well as the desire to live. It is quite certain that a society which should have arrived at the conviction that all is vanity would have nothing left to do but to cease to exist. But in that pessimism is wrong. The world continues to live. Humanity persists in its course and in its painful effort. This fact alone is a sufficient condemnation of those who believe that the outcome of all things is

Nirvana. However eminent may be the dilettanteism of Mr. Renan and his disciples, there will always be something better and which humanity will hold in more esteem, viz., the trustful and sweet toil of the unsophisticated man who believes in the kingdom of God, and without reasoning upon his acts devotes himself humbly to the bringing about of its progressive realization on earth."

The annual meeting of the N. W. C. T. U. always attracts the attention of the whole country. It is the most powerful organization of women in existence, consisting of about 200,000 Christian ladies banded together to seek in every lawful way the overthrow of the liquor traffic. It does its work earnestly, persistently and in an intelligent, business way that commends it to the confidence of all right-minded people. Its purpose is a very noble one, and the work it has already accomplished is incalculable. Besides its purely temperance work, it has undertaken and is carrying forward with admirable consecration and zeal other kindred lines of reform. Its peace department, organized at Nashville in 1887, has come to be almost as prominent as its temperance work. This department has sub-organizations in more than half the States and will soon have them in all. It will ultimately mass the influence of all the Christian women of America against war. Its annual meeting this year at Denver was attended by 800 delegates, and was full of life and enthusiasm. The report of the treasurer showed that during the past year nearly half a million dollars had been raised by State and local unions for temperance work.

For several months the *ADVOCATE* has been sent to a large number of persons, ministers of the gospel, educators and others, who are not subscribers to the paper nor members of the *AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY*. We should be pleased to hear from any or all of these and to have them co-operate with us in the advancement of the cause of peace, either by becoming members of the society or by taking the *ADVOCATE* or in any other way they may like. The cause of Peace and Arbitration is rapidly becoming so prominent both in this country and in Europe that one can hardly be said to be furnished with proper reading matter who does not have upon his table a journal devoted to this subject. THE *AMERICAN ADVOCATE OF PEACE* aims to represent thoroughly and fairly this movement in all its phases, religious, social, economic, humanitarian and governmental. It gives special attention to the movement in Europe where there is so much to excite interest and to awaken solicitude. We shall be particularly pleased to hear from the educational institutions to which the *ADVOCATE* is now being sent for some months. Next to the pulpit in power to advance the cause of peace are the institutions of learning of the nation, and we shall be pleased to know that they are in hearty sympathy with the principles which the *AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY*, along with others, is trying to bring to

more perfect recognition on the part of individuals and of the nation. Every cause like this is compelled to depend for support on the liberality of its friends. Every bona fide subscription to the paper helps us to extend its influence so much the wider. We therefore ask the friends of the cause to aid us in this way, and we shall do the very best we can to make the ADVOCATE in every way worthy of your patronage.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Thomas Chase, Litt. D., LL. D., whose article on "War the One Foe of Italy," appeared in the columns of the September ADVOCATE, died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 5th of October, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was graduated from Harvard in 1848 and served as tutor there from 1850 to 1853. He then spent two years in study and travel in Europe, visiting Italy and Greece, and attending the lectures of several eminent scholars in Germany and France. In 1855 he was chosen Professor of Philology and Classical Literature in Haverford College, Philadelphia, and was made President of the same institution in 1875. This position he held till 1886, being thus connected with the college for thirty-one years. The development of the college and its reputation for sound and scholarly methods were largely due to him. His eminent services in the cause of classical study secured for him the title of LL. D. from Harvard University. He was a member of the American New Testament Revision Committee, and was considered by the Chairman, ex-President Wolsey, one of the most useful men in the Committee. He was the senior editor of Chase and Stuart's Classical Text-books, the author of a book on Greece, a contributor to the North American Review, etc. In 1889 he was a member of the Philological Congress in Stockholm, Sweden. He was the author, some years ago, of an important essay on "The Christian Churches and War," in which he showed that the Christian Church is largely responsible for the continuance of war. On every suitable occasion he used his tongue and his pen against the evils of militarism.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WORLD'S FAIR DEDICATION.

It was a great occasion. New adjectives will have to be invented, if it is ever described. Not even Chicagoans had any real conception of the vastness of that for which they were planning. They did their part and did it well, but it was the world's dedication, and all the world sent elements of success for the opening day of the Great Exposition of the centuries. There were people

present from nearly every land on which the sun shines. It is doubtful if Chicago will be worse strained at any time during the Exposition itself to take care of the people than it was at the dedication. Transportation facilities were entirely inadequate to get the people to the grounds. Hotel accommodations were taxed to their utmost. Rooms in private families brought from three to eight dollars per day without meals. The restaurants were crowded from morning till night, and furnished meals, many of them at a rate ruinously cheap. Fairly good dinners were served in places for twenty-five cents.

Arriving in the city on the morning of the 20th just as the civic parade was about to begin, we took our stand (literally) in front of the Grand Pacific hotel. The sky was clouded above and the smoke hung heavily in the streets and avenues along which the procession was to pass. Flags and pennants and scarfs, of all sizes and shapes and colors, hung and floated and flapped and drooped and trailed, from the streets up to the tops of the great twenty story edifices. Innumerable faces from roof and balcony and windows looked down on the crowd packed and wedged in on the sidewalk at the rate of about one hundred to every twenty-five feet of length of sidewalk. All the usual incidents of great crowds occurred, — excitement, nonsense, swooning, pillaging, as the nearly half a million pairs of eyes strained to get the first glimpse of the coming procession. And when it began, cheers and yells and hand clappings for five long hours smote your ears from both ways of the street as Exposition officials, and city officials, and State officials, and government officials, as men from the army and navy, horse and foot marched by followed by a train of civic orders which seemed to have no end. It was the people of the country which we saw in miniature file by that day, the people that have made this land what it is. How the poor Governors, tipping their hats and smiling and bowing, ever got to the end is incomprehensible. McKinley as he went by, the most cheered man in the long line, looked as if he greatly needed "protection" to his neck. At 5 o'clock it was all over, and the crowd poured itself in dark masses into every street and alley of the great city to rest and wait for the morrow, "the great day of the feast."

The morning of the 21st rose bright and cheery as anything can be in the smoke and dirt of the great commercial metropolis. By 9 o'clock the city was on foot, mounting horses, climbing into carriages, packing the railway trains, swarming on the sides of the cable cars, walking, running, standing in indistinguishable masses along the borders of Michigan avenue, as the procession moved out to go to Jackson Park seven miles away. More than half a million people watched the great parade, and one did not know which to admire most the procession or the throng who watched it. The order could scarcely have been better, for the people who came from